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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/064,048	06/04/2002	Erh-Chang Wei	PMXP0134USA	9782

27765 7590 02/28/2005

NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE (NAIPC)
P.O. BOX 506
MERRIFIELD, VA 22116

EXAMINER

JELINEK, BRIAN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 02/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/064,048

Applicant(s)

WEI ET AL.

Examiner

Brian Jelinek

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 6/4/2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

This is a first office action in response to application no. 10/064,048 filed on 6/4/2002 in which claims 1-10 are presented for examination.

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano (U.S. Pat. No. 6,124,892) in view of Chinag (U.S. Pat. No. 6,809,759).

Regarding claim 1, Nakano discloses an image-capturing system comprising: an image-capturing module (Fig. 1) comprising: a camera for capturing images (Fig. 1, element 100); and a driving device for adjusting an image capturing angle of the digital camera (Fig. 2); and a control (Fig. 8) comprising: a control panel for controlling the driving device (Fig. 8), wherein a user is capable of using the control panel to control the driving device so as to change the image capturing angle of the digital camera.

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Furthermore, Nakano discloses the camera has a liquid crystal display (col. 6, lines 33-37). Nakano does not disclose the camera is a digital camera, the control is a remote control, and the remote control comprises a display panel for displaying images captured by the digital camera.

However, Chiang discloses that a camera may be configured as a digital camera (Fig. 1, element 10). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have configured the camera of Nakano as a digital camera in order to transmit video signals long distances (e.g., as commonly required in security camera applications) without degrading the signals. As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have configured the camera of Nakano as a digital camera in order to transmit video signals long distances without degrading the signals.

Furthermore, Chiang discloses a remote control (Fig. 3, element 20) comprising: a control panel for controlling a camera and lens driving device (Fig. 3, element 28; col. 4, lines 46-63); and a display panel for displaying images captured by the digital camera (Fig. 3, element 22). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have provided a remote control comprising control and display panels to enable a user to preview and change the picture of a camera when remotely taking pictures of people or objects (col. 1, lines 8-13; col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 3). As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a remote control comprising control and display panels to enable a user to

preview and change the picture of a camera when remotely taking pictures of people or objects.

Regarding claim 2, Nakano discloses the image-capturing module further comprises a chassis for positioning the digital camera (Fig. 2), the driving device (Fig. 2) being disposed inside the chassis and connected to the digital camera, the driving device being capable of changing a position of the camera relative to the chassis so as to change the image capturing angle of the camera.

Regarding claim 3, Nakano discloses the camera is capable of being separated from the chassis (Fig. 1, element 29).

Regarding claim 4, Nakano discloses the driving device comprises at least a motor (Fig. 2, elements 1 and 23) and a transmission gear (Fig. 2, elements 5 and 28) for rotating the digital camera with respect to the chassis.

Regarding claim 5, Nakano discloses the driving device comprises two motors (Fig. 2, elements 1 and 23), and the transmission gear is a two-dimensional transmission gear for rotating the camera clockwise or counterclockwise (col. 6, lines 50-61).

Regarding claim 6, Nakano discloses the control is capable of being installed on the camera (Fig. 8). Nakano does not disclose a remote control is capable of being installed on the camera.

However, Chiang discloses a remote control is capable of being installed on a camera (col. 1, lines 45-53). One of ordinary skill in the art would have provided a remote control capable of being installed on the camera in order to perform control

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operations at the camera location (Nakano: Fig. 8) and at locations far from the camera (Chiang: Fig. 4, element 20). As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided a remote control capable of being installed on a camera in order to perform control operations at the camera location and at locations far from the camera.

Regarding claim 7, Chiang further discloses the image-capturing module comprises a transceiver (Fig. 3, element 44), the remote control further comprising a transceiver (Fig. 3, element 54), the image-capturing module and the remote control transmit and receive wireless signals using the respective transceivers.

Regarding claim 8, Chiang further discloses the image-capturing module and the remote control transmit and receive wireless signals using Bluetooth protocol (Fig. 3, elements 40 and 50).

Regarding claim 9, Official Notice is given that it is well known in the art to transmit and receive wireless signals between a device and a remote control using infrared light. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have transmitted and received wireless signals between a camera and a remote control using either RF Bluetooth or infrared light because one is a well known variation of the other for the purpose of transmitting data; the selection of either of these known equivalents would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claim 10, Chiang further discloses the display panel is a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel (Fig. 3, element 22).

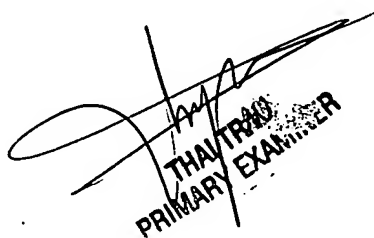
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Jelinek whose telephone number is (703) 305-4724 until 3/2/2005, and (571)272-7366 thereafter. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's acting supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached at (703) 305-4725. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian Jelinek
2/8/2005


THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER